ECHOES FROM THE ANTE ROOM,

The Formation of a Second Masonic Grand Lodge in Ohio.

ILLINOIS MASONS AND THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Corner-Stone Laying at South Omaha -The Colored Masons to Meet in Omaha-Another Violation of Pythian Law.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 6 .- Special to THE BEE. |-The ancient and honorable Masonio fraternity of Ohlo is in a position now to attract attention from all the world. The order is severed in twain, with two grand lodges in the Buckeye state contending for supremacy, and the outcome or the future cannot be foretoid. The causes leading up to this deplorable condition of affairs, which is to be regretted by all true Master Masons, can be traced directly to the attitude of the old grand lodge in the war of the Scottish rites, which has been waged releutlessly in Ohio for the past six years. The contending rites are the United States jurisdiction (commonly called the Cerneau rite) and the Northern jurisdiction.

By action of the grand todge all members of the United States jurisdiction were placed under a ban and edicts were issued by the grand master commanding all blue lodge members to withdraw from the Scottish rite bodies, under penalty of expulsion. Charges were made against members who refused to comply with these commands, and the courts were appealed to. Not a single member has been expelled, but these acts culminated in the formation of a new grand lodge which received its charter from the state on July 29. The immediate cause for this action is found in a district meeting called a few months ago by the lecturer for the district, comprising all the lodges in this vicinity, for instructions. Each member of the order present was required to take a test oath in which he was made to affirm that he did not belong to the United States jurisdiction Scottish rite. Among those was attended the meeting for instructions was Brother Daniel W. Wright, worshipful master of New England lodge No. 4, located at Worthington. He refused to take the test cath, and after-He refused to take the test cath, and after-ward the newly engrated clause of the Ma-sonic law was sent to him in printed form, accompanied by an order from the grand master directing him to sign it, and admon-ishing him that unless this was done he would be deposed and expelled. The lodge stood by the worshipful master, and passed a resolution withdrawing from the grand lodge. There were only two or three disease. lodge. There were only two or three dissent-ing votes, and the lodge, one of the oldest in the state, and which assisted in the formation of the old grand lodge, refused to surrender its charter to the grand master. The lodge continued to confer degrees and have introduced many neophites to the mystery of the craft. Other lodges, which had been broken up through the action of the grand body, re-organized, and joined with New England in forming the new grand lodge, just incorpo-

The new grand lodge, while owing its existence to the Scottish rite differences and the attitude of the old grand lodge in the controversy, is not a United States jurisdiction body, as will be seen by the following official statement given out by Daniel W. Wright, who was duly elected and installed as the grand master of the new lodge, in which the made plant that their obtact, it to which it is made plain that their object is to preserve the ancient usages of Freemasonry: "For more than seventy-five years anterior to 1885, the craft in Ohio, as represented by the grand lodge, refused to recognize or take cognizance of any other degrees in Masonry, wisely holding that ancient craft Masonry consists of the three degrees only, and that it had no more power or jurisdiction over any of its members professing the so-called higher of its members professing the so-called higher degrees than over the conscience, religion or politics of its members. In the year 1815 the grand lodge, at its annual communication, declared that the subject of the higher degrees of Masonry was not 'a proper subject for this lodge to act on,' and again in 1855, upon the same subject, the grand lodge declared as follows: 'The members of this grand lodge are Ancient Master Masons only and therefore know nothing about the law powering chapters in the expulsion of memverning chapters in the exputsion of bers, nor do they know anything about the degrees or mode of conferring them if they have anv.

Prior to 1885, there were two rival bodies in this state, each claiming sole authority to confer the degrees of the Ancient and Ac-cepted Scottish rite in Ohio. Neither of these bodies was in any way connected with Ancient Craft Masonry, but each claimed to be legitimate and denounced the other as clandestine. Prior to 1885, the Masonic fraternity of Ohio wisely forebore to identify itself with either of these factions and refused to recognize either in any way. In 1885, a conspiracy was entered into and car-ried out by certain members of one of these factions known as the Northern jurisdiction, by which they obtained control of the offices of the grand lodge and through which the grand lodge was induced to declare the Northern jurisdiction legitimate and the other clandestine and was induced to issue an edict declaring the United States jurisdic tion, commonly known as the Cerneau rite to be "irregular, illegal and un-Masonic," and making it a Masonic offense for any Master Mason in Ohio, to take, receive, communicate or be present at or assist any one to take or apply for any of the degrees of the Cerneau Scottish rite and requiring a test oath to be taken by all Masons visiting lodges in Ohio to the effect that they did not nold membership in or allegiance to any Cer-neau or other body that had been declared clandestine by the grand lodge of Ohio. And by and through its grand master. the grand lodge required all subordinate iodges of Ohio under its jurisdiction to refuse to recognize or affiliate with any Mason refusing to abjure the Cerneau rite; and at one of its annual ommunications struck from its rolls three lodges in Ohio and pretended to arrest their charters and deprive them of Masonic affiliation with the grand lodge and their bretaren in Obio for having appealed to the civil courts for an impartial decision of the question in controversy.
"This arbitrary and unmasonic action of

the grand lodge in recognizing as Masonic a body unknown to Ancient Craft Masonry and heretofore unrecognized as Masonic and in declaring a rival body irregular, illigiti-mate and unmasoule, has resulted in depriving about two thousand Masons and five lodges of Ohio of all Musonic rights and privileges—sown the seeds of discord and contention, destroyed brotherly love, severed the bonds of fraternal union, and aroused bitter and unforgiving animosities which will take years to heal.

"Under the direction of the fastion domi-nating the grand lodge, and resulting therefrom officers elected in the lodges were de-posed, elections were set aside, and lodges were not permitted to elect to office any of their members who belonged to the other Scottish rite; they were compelled to file charges against and expel brothers belonging to the Corneau bodies, to administer a new and hithertounknown test oath which excluded hundreds of good and true Master Masons of this and other states from sitting with them in lodge—all under penalty of having their charters arrested or their membership decreased by expulsion. A new obligation was provided, requiring the candidate to pledge himself in advance not to take the degrees of the Cerneau bodies, and was ordered to be exacted by lodges from their candi-dates, whereby the craft is deprived of the accession to its ranks of many liberty loving citizens who will not thus sacrifice their freedom of choice. All Masons, however worthy, are debarred from the privilege of visitation, of holding office in their lodges, of becoming dele-gates to the grand lodge, of of sitting in the grand lodge, in short, are

shorn of all rights and privileges as Masons, who do not yield to the proscriptive behests of the Scottish rite faction dominating the grand lodge. Worthy Masons from abroad grand lodge. Worthy Masons from abroad have been refused admission to lodges in the state because they refused to humiliate themselves by taking the obnexious test oath. A large proportion of the Masons in Ohio have ceased to take interest in the order; general disorder and dissatisfaction prevails within the order throughout the state, and all in the interest of one faction of an outside body. The grand lodge has ceased to represent the interests of the craft in Ohio, and has become an adjunct to a foreign nody.

"The grand loage organized today proposes to adhere strictly to the ancient charges, con-stitutions and landmarks of Masonry and to

recognize no other degrees of Aucient Craft Masonry. We recognize as brethren all Masons who conform to the roles and regula-Masons who conform to the rues and regard-tions of Ancient Craft. Masonry and we do not recognize as Masonic any of the so-called higher degrees no will any Mason be pro-scribed or called to account for having taken any of the so-called higher degrees."

Masonic.

The Acacia club of Chicago, an exclusive Masonic institution, proposes to do sorrething in the way of making an attractive exhibit at the club house during the world's fair, and a circular has been issued to the lodges of Hilmois in which the president of the club, George W. Warvelle, says:

"In view of the large influx of Masonic visitors which the world's fair will bring to Chicago the directors of the Acacia club desire to make a fine exhibit of the origin, progress and development of Freemasonry in Illinois, and to this end invite the co-operation of the craft generally. The exhibit will take the shape of a file of all printed publications issued by grand and constituent bodies since the introduction of Masonry into the original northwest territory; portraits, views, original northwest territory; portraits views, old manuscripts, aprons, working tools and implements of Masonry, and other objects of archaeological interest, the whole to form a permanent exposition of Illinois Free-masonry. The collection will be properly arranged, classified and catalogued by the club for the inspection of the Masonic fraternity

throughout the world.
"Old or new publications of local matters, celebrations, addresses, reports of ceremonial occasions, portraits of living and deceased persons of Masonic prominence are desired. Old proceedings of the grand lodge, chapter, council, or commandery prior to 1870, and anything bearing the mark of the craft upon

anything bearing the mark of the craft upon it are solicited,
"The collection will be open for inspection at all times, and visitors' tickets will be furnished to every person who can prove Masonie standing. All the expenses connected with the enterprise will be borne by the club. We trust the importance of a goodly showing the conference with the appropriation.

to our foreign visitors will be a sufficient in-centive to you to aid us in our efforts." Grand Master Staughter requests that all Master Masons meet at Freemason's hail, Sixteenth and Capitol avenue, at 2:30 p. m. today for the purpose of attending the laying of the corner stone of the First Presbyterian of the corner stone of the First Presoyterial church of South Omaha. An occasional grand lodge will be opened at that hour, and at 3 o'clock special motor trains will be boarded at Capitol avenue and Fourteenth street for South Omaha. It will be necessary that movements be made snarply on time in order to avoid delaying the other motor

Missouri Grand Lodge. The grand lodge of Missouri, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons (colored), will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary at Omaha, beginning Tuesday, the 18th inst., and continuing until Saturday, the 22d. The meeting is expected to be the largest in the history of the grand lodge and the members of the order in Omaha are sparing no effort to make the occasion a success. Both the grand commandery and grand chapter will hold their annual sessions during the week and entertainments will to provided each night for the amusement of the visitors, con-

bight for the amusement of the visitors, con-cluding with an entertainment at exposition hall on Friday night, the list inst.

Friday afternoon a prize drill will take place at the ball park between visiting com-manderies, for which two prizes of \$100 and \$25 have been offered. A band contest will also be neld and excursions will be run from St. Louis, Kansas City, Leavenworth and other points. other points.

B. P. O. E. Grand Secretary Myers has issued an important circular to the order from which the

following is extracted:
"During the year the district deputy, in making his official visit, will be instructed to make a personal examination of the black book of every lodge visited and see that it is promptly kept up in full to date. If by neg-lect of your predecessor or for any reason your black book has been neglected, please inform your lodge and have a new and com-plete black book ordered from this office. Do this at your next meeting and don't wait until the snow begins to fly.

In a number of instances officers have lost their rituals by carrying them home or eise-where. This must result in disaster to the order, and the greatest care should be used if our secret work is to be securely guarded. On this subject I am directed by our grand exaited ruler, Brother Edwin B. Hay, to say that all officers must commit their rituals in accordance with our laws, and at the expiration of that time every ritual must be placed in the custody of the tyler and remain there. The names of brothers dropped for nonpayment of dues need not be sent to this office, and they must not be sent to other sub

ordinate lodges Owing to the fact that during the summe nonths todges are required to hold only meeting monthly many lodges have not yet acted on the amend-ments to the constitution. If your lodge has not done so please bring the matter to its attention and notify this office at once of the

result, that we may proclaim the adoption or rejection as speedily as possible.

A handsome lithograph, splendid in design and beautiful in execution, has been prepared and copyrighted for the grand lodge for use as commissions for past exuited rulers, lodge officers, and members' certificates. This work, which surpasses any design issued by any secret society, has been printed on heavy plate paper for framing. It is not loud in color, but is a perfect and exact reproduction of an India ink sketch prepared by Brother J. L. Rake of Reading (Pa.) lodge, No. 117. These can be had for \$1 each. All mone s from this source go into the grand lodge

treasury. New editions of the Grand lodge constitu tion and laws and by-laws for subordinate lodges have been printed, and can be secured

on order from the grand secretary.

The form of visiting card authorized by the Grand lodge at its last meeting has been printed. No Elk should be admitted to any lodge without this card, worded in accordance with the law. The language is plate, and there can be no exceptions under any circumstances. Get your cards, so that al brothers may be provided before the regular meetings in the fall.

Any brother desiring information of any kind will be promptly answered by address-ing his communications to this office. Our grand exalted ruler, Brother Hay, is being annoyed with details, which take up much o his time, when the letters will receive in mediate attention by being addressed to the grand secretary. Letters asking for a legal opinion or for a construction of our laws should be addressed to the Hon. Edwin B. Hay, 1425 New York avenue, Washington.

Allen O. Myers has sold his interest in the Social Session, the official organ, to George R. Griffiths, and for the first time in eight-een years he is entirely out of the newspaper

Dispensations have been granted for six new longes since the grand lodge meeting, and papers are out for a dozen more. All efforts to induce New York to return have failed. They seem determined to shut

the door against themselves. Pennsylvania will soon pass Ohio in the number of lodges and head the Elk's column.

The Western Accident association is the name of the latest addition to the Pythian insurance companies which come under the ban of the law enacted by the supreme lodge at its last session. The company has its headquarters in Omaha and all the officers and directors are Knights of Pythias. No one except Knights of Pythias are insured. The officers and directors are as follows; Ed R. Sizer, Lincoln, president, D. D. Miller, Omaha, vice-president; Charles M. Chamberlain, Tecumseh, treasurer; Will L. Scism, Omaha, secretary; John Jenkins, Omaha, general agent; Clarence K. Chamberlain, Tecumseh; E. M. Billings, Geneva. All of these gentlemen are members of the order of

more or less prominence.

K. G. E. Red Cross castle, No. 4, Knights of the Golden Eagle, installed the following officers for the ensuing term: Dr. J. M. McManigai, past chief; W. R. Miller, noble chief; C. B. past chiof; W. R. Miller, noble chief; C. B. Bolce, vice chief; R. Tizard, high priest; L. C. Erven, venerable hermit; John Hall, master of records; W. S. Perry, keeper of exchequer; Frank Kessier, sir herald; George B. Morris, worthy bard; H. Bechtold, ensign; L. Stein, esquire; A. Haas, worthy chamberlain; Charles A. Barry, first guardsman; William Shepnerd, second guardsman. This castle is in a flourishing condition and is taking in new members at every meeting. taking in new members at every meeting.

1. O. O. F. The next meeting of the sovereign grand lodge will be held at St. Louis, beginning September 21. Preparations are being made for a street parade by the Patriarchs Mili-tant, encampment and cantons, and several prizes will be offered for prize drills by the

THE OLD-TIME TELEGRAPHERS

Preparations for the Coming Annual Convention in Washington.

THE VETERANS OF THE SIXTIES.

Thrilling Experiences of Members of the Military Telegraph Corps During the War-Interesting Reminiscences.

Washington is known generally throughout the country as a city of conventions and as the place of meeting of various societies. A large number of such meetings have been held, but there is one which will occupy the 19th and 20th of the next month which, not only on account of its distinguished membership, but because of the fact that it will be an event in that greatest of all modern inventions, the electric telegraph, will be possessed of unusual and peculiar interest, both present and reminiscent, says the Washington correspondent of the St. Louis

It will be the meeting of the Old-Timers' Pelegraphic association and of the society of the United States Military corps. The composition of these associations and the work which they have done are fraught with interest to science, to business and to the history of the late war. Many of the nembers of these societies were telegraph operators when telegraphing at the front neant as much danger to them as did the charge of battle to men engaged in it. And again, in their administration of the pacticular line which they had to operate, it was incumbent upon them to show administrative judgment and tact equal to that of an officer in command of a division in reconnolssance. In other words, they not only had to know their country and their wires and be quick in execution, but they were compelled to rely wholly upon them-

If they failed, there are but very few records of such failures. That they did their work without fear and to the entire satis faction of the men who benefited by that work the records of the war department fully attest.

PIELD BATTERIES.

It was early in the war that the benefits of the telegraph were recognized, and it was only about six months after the war opened, that telegraphers were used to establish lines on battle-fields, and to manage what were called "fleid batteries," a term drawn from the artillery. The use of the telegraph as an adjunct of war was thus demonstrated by these men to be not only practicable, but of the greatest advantage. European countries were quick to recognize this fact and to introduce the system in their own armies. General Sheridan in his Memoirs speaks of this, especially in reference to a conversa-tion on that subject which he had with Prince von Moltke, when he accompanied the German army in the Franco-German war. Von Moltke, General Sheridan says in his book, told him that there were two things that stood out among others that he had learned from the American civil war. One was the use of the military telegraph and the other was the equipment of the cavalry. This was told to General Sheridan, as he re-lates, on the field of Gravelotte after the German charge had been made, and Von Moltke, Prince Bismarck and Emperor William were standing on a knoll with General Sheridan awafting calmly the result of that

charge.
The French were next to follow the United States in this field, which had been developed oy the American telegrapher. After that came England, always slow, and the rest of Europe. This much for a preliminary as regards the military service of the American telegrapher.

A number of men now prominent in other walks of life started out as telegraph operators. Here are some instances; George C. Maynard of this city is the president of the "Old-Timers," and Colonel W. R. Plum of Chicago is the president of the military society. A pleasure that the association anticipales is the presence of Anna Elisworth who pates is the presence of Anna Elisworth, who is now the wife of Mr. Roswell Smith, president of the Century company. worth it was who sent the first message over Morse's line between Washington and Balti-Among others in the connection may be mentioned Public Printer Palmer, Sixth Auditor Coulter, Rev. Jubez Fox, Andrew Carnegie, Robert Pitcairn, Thomas A. Edi-son, George Keenan, Elisha Gray, James D. Reid, United States Consul to Dumfearine, Scotland; Thomas Sherman, consul to Liverpool, England; Judge J. J. Wickham of
Pennsylvania, ex-tovernor R. B. Bulluck of Georgia; Walter P. Phillips,
manager of the United Press; James
Eiverson, publisher of the Philadeiphia inquirer; Edward Rosewater, proprietor of the OMARA BEE, and J. L. Waite of the Burlington Hawkeve. Andrew Carnegie to this day ises as a paper-weight a telegraph key made of gold.

Matters of the most important and secret Matters of the most important and secret character are in the keeping of telegraph op-erators. There have been thousands of cases where these men could have used the infor-mation which they had to their great montary benefit. The temptation to do so has loubtless been great in many instances, but ases where faith has been violated are ex tremely rare—so rare indeed that they could be counted upon the fingers. And when an operator once breaks faith he might as well go out of the business. He will be known for it in every office in the country, and it would be almost impossible for him to secure employment; and even it he should do so bis ife would be no pleasant one, for the faith ful men would have nothing to do with him. So marked is this trait that General Grant, as soon as he began to use the cipner in his dispatches during the war, confided the keeping of the keys of his cipher to the telegraph operator. He took this step after finding out that in the use of the cipher on a certain occasion, his operator, Beckwith, was right while he was wrong.
Telegraph operators have been known to

burn a message rather than expose it, even burn a message rather than expose it, even in a court of justice. Others have been known to go to jail rather than reveal the secrets of their profession. There are in-numerable instances of this fidelity. The operators are trusted, and they are fathful to their trusts. It has been well said of them that their business is an education in honor A WAR INCIDENT.

One of the thrilling incidents of the war which people did not hear about was connected with the appearance of the dreaded Mor-rimae in Hampton Roads and her work of de-struction there before the Monitor appeared on the scene. This was the transmission by wire of the details of the Merrimae's pro-gress from Newport News to Fortress Mon-John O'Brien, a boy not over sixteen years of age, was at the key at Fortress Monroe, whill george D. Cowlan was at Nowport News, just across the river. The officers at Fortress Monroe gathered about O'Brien and asked him to signal over the wire for Cow-lan. This was done. Cowlan promptly answered. Soon thereafter firing commenced Cowlan's position made him a mark for the fire of the confederates. But still he stayed at his instrument. Shells flew about his quarters. Two of them tore through his ofice within a few feet of nim but stendy hand at the key and ticked off an account of how things were going. There was nothing in the whole war that transcended this exhibition, not only of courage, but of fortitude. A few sentences of his will show how graphically he told the tale of his work.

"She is steering straight for the Cumberland." The Cumberland of the Cumberland.

land—The Cumberland gives her a broadside She roels over—Seems to be sinking—No she comes on again—She has struck the Cumberland—She has poured a broadside into her—God, the Cumberland is sinking— The Cumberland has fired her last broadside The effect of this story, as depicted on the countenances of the officers in Fortress Monroe who surrounded O'Brien, passes description. But that work was not all.

Cowlan continued in his dangerous place and Cowinn continued in his dangerous place and described from there each phase of the figut. He apparently cared for nothing but the performance of his duty. O'Brion sent directly from Cowlan to the office of Secretary Stanton in Washington, and it was he who sent the news that the Manitor had turned the current of affairs which carried such joy throughout the north and carried such joy. He apparently cared for nothing but the performance of his duty. O'Brion aent directly from Cowlan to the office of Secretary Stanton in Washington, and it was he who sent the news that the Manitor had turned the current of affairs which carried such joy throughout the north and greater yet in Washington, where boats, laien with stones

to be sunk in the channel of the Potomac in ase the Jerrimae had come victorious up hariver, hold feen prepared. O Brien, of whom we have just been talk-

ing, was the roungest telegraph operator in the military service—he was in his teens. Another young one was Jesse Bunnell.

who was all of below his majority. He was only fifteen years of age. At the same time he know his duty, and he did it. Despite the fact that he was a man under age, he was ready for his work. Soon the opportunity presented itself. It was on June 27, when Gaines' Mili was fought. Porter had re-tired from Machanicsville and it was important that he should hold his position north of the Chiexahominy until night. Bunnell had been temporarily sont to Porter's headquarbeen temporarily sont to Porter's headquar-ters, and on the morning of the 27th, in fai-ling back to Gaines. Mill, he having no horse missed the main line and got out of his proper course. This was about 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Porter was being pressed very hard. At that hour Brunnell struck a road along which a telegraph line was strung, and discovered also that a line of battin was heing formed shout 188 varies to strung, and discovered also that a line of battle was being formed about 100 yards to the rear. He cut the line. He connected his instrument with the currert and then sat down behind a tree. The next thing he did was to call headquarters, Caidwell, at the other end of the wirs, promptly responded. General McClellan and the officers about him regarded the opening of telegraph communication at that point and moment as a goisend. Bunnell having no orderlies, McClellan sent a telegram to him orderlies, McClellan sent a telegram to him to stop the first mounted officer or soldier passing that way and order bim in McClellan's name, to take a message to General Porter, to send Bunnell fifteen mounted rdernes and communicate at once with him by telegraph. This was done, and for sev-eral hours Bunnell sat there close to that tree and sent and received many messages as to the progress of the right, of which he was receiving no mean sample himself. The roar of battle was all around him. Shells and bullets came his way very often. He could hear the cheers of the union men and at the same time the yells of the confederates. This pandemonium, as it may be evident, did This pandemonium, as it may be evident, did not conduce to telegraphing by the ear. But Bunnell, though a youngster, was equal to the occasion, and did his work like a veteran. Several of the messages which his orderlies brought him were bespattered with their own blood. He was obliged, in fact, to forward his telegrams to General Porter by two or three messengers, as several of them were shot on their way. McClellan fought that battle by telegraph, and it was Bunnell who was his chief and it was Bunnell who was his chief medium, who worked where the fighting was the hottest. This certainly was great confidence to repose in a beardless operator, but as usual that confidence was not misplaced.

AS A POHAGER.

The telegrapher is not void of ingenuity in providing stores for himself. This is very aptly shown by an incident at General Hal-leck's hadquarters in front of Corinth. Halleck's provost marshal had issued an order forbidding the landing of any liquor and closing the bars on all steamers on the Tenclosing the bars on all steamers on the Ten-nessee river. The operators at headquarters undertook to circumvent this order, believ-ing that liquor was no worse for them than for members of the staff, who enjoyed it. One of the operators had a great idea. He called on the marshal and told him that the field lines were nearly useless for want of battery material. The marshal asked what battery material. The marshal asked what article was needed to supply the deficiency. The reply was that acid was needed. The marshal said that he had no seid, but if it was possible to use alcohol as a substitute he could furnish that article. The operator told him that he might get along with the alcohol if it was sent to him in the form of very good whiskey. The marshal sent a bar-rel of his best to the telegraph headquarters. The barrel was suwk in a hole of the floor of the tent and covered with earth. A reed protruded from it about three inches from the ground. The "battery material" was tested and found to work beautifully. One afternoon while one of the telegraph operators was lying upon the ground drawing "battery material" General Halleck unexpectedly entered the tent. The operator scrambled up as General Halleck inquired wny he was so prostrate. The operator stammered out: "I am drawing battery material, general." Halleck saw that some-thing was wrong and questioned the young man. He drow out the whole story, over which he had a hearty laugh.

There was W. K. Applebaugh. While at White Plains he started with a small party in a tugboat for the mouth of the Matapony river to repair a break in the line. The guer-rillas fired at the party from the river banks on the downward trip and on running into Little York one of the boat hands abandoned the tug. Applebaugh, at the request of the captain, took charge of the wheel on the return trip and pitted the vessel up the river, a distance of sixteen miles, notwithtanding the incessant firing from both

banks. At Bethesda church the confederates drove back a portion of Warren's corps, leaving ex-posed for some distance the field telegraph line. This the confederates gathered, coiled up, rammed into one of their guns and shot back to the union camp. It came whistling through the air with a hideous noise until caught in the bushes and trees. The opera-tors had a good laugh over this and asked one another why the confederates had not sent an operator along with it.

A PECULIAR EXPERIENCE. Albert D. Hoover, the day operator at Normandy, Tenn., had a peculiar experience dur ing the war. Every train that passed north carried wounded men. One night Colonel Ketcham, commanding at Normandy, called Hoover's attention to the fact that the north bound midnight train had for several nights failed to stop as ordered, and he was directed to stop it. Hoover gave the instructions to the night operator and went to bed. He could not sleep. He was keenly persuaded that the train must be stopped. He arose to iwait its coming. As it came along he showed the red light, and the train stopped. The conductor was told that No. 7 was re-The conductor was told that No. 7 was required to stop regularly, but as it neglected to do so the lantern had been used. "Well, that is all right," he replied, "but I am not No. 7. Its engine gave out at Tullanoma, and my special full of wounded men was ordered ahead and to carry the flag of No. 7." He then pulled away from the depot with ten coaches full of helplessness and misery. The operator watched until the rear red light had been thought he was the agent a sard a shrill nst turned the curve, when he heard a shrill call for brakes. Then there were a few dull sounds. Hoover stool transfixed at the door. He felt that whatever it was that he had been dreading so many hours had come to pass. In a few minutes the conductor returned with his lantern, and in a husky voice said: Come and see what your red light saved to from." They discovered that in the dark-ness the confederates "had broken the switch ock, turned the rail from the main track and fastened a bar of iron across the track with a fastened a bar of iron across the track with a telegraph wire. "Boys," said the conductor, "if you had not flagged us tonight we would have struck this obstruction at forty miles an hour, and the whole train with these 380 helpiess men would have gone down into that river," pointing to the deep black waters of the Duck river. Such of the wounded as were able to walk provided around the tele-graphers and with tairs in their eyes expressed their gratitude; but Hoover insisted hat it was not be but an overruling Providence that had saved them. THEY ARE PAITHFUL.

The telegraph boys stand by one another. Where the amon forces were in Atlanta, W. R. Plum had charge of the office there. An operator near Allatoona informed the Atlanta dice that there were reports that Grant was igning three miles from Rienmond and that to far as could be learned all was progressing so far as could be garned at was progressing favorably. This report, like many other rumors, was given to finewsdealer, who bulletined it. General Socum, who was in command at Atlanta, felt outraged because, as he said, he received the news from his orderlies, who had read the bulletin. He made two solders who had read the bulletin. diers march Plum to his quarters, where he gave a disagreeable exhibition of official temper. Plum was confined among a lot of thieves, deserters and spies until liberated at the personal solicitation of General Branon and some other officers of General Phomas' staff. Casa Sholes, the chief operator, was refused an interview with the pris oner while the latter was in confinement. Thereupon he notified General Slocum that intil the prisoner was released the telegraph office at Atlanta would be closed. The oper-ators also telegraphed to General Sherman, signailing a part of the way, but the affair

The above will give the reader a very good idea of the class of men who are soon to have their reunion in Washington. Thousands of stories illustrating their courage, intelligence and fidelity could be written.

tion which conveyed sometimes joy and some-

imes sorrow. To close I will give the words of Secretary of War Stanton. He, of course, had an al-most unlimited experience in dealing with telegraphers. In one of his reports to the president he uses these words? "In intellipresident he uses these words? "In intelli-gence, fidelity and important aid the tele-graph corps have been unsurpassed by any branch of the service."

What is Theosophy?

All the world of late has been talking about theosophy-mostly with a pleatiful lack of information-because of the death of the woman who presented it once more in the western world, Helena Petrovna Blavatsky. Many predicted its disappearance with the death of ts expounder, but Mme. Blavatsky was only the latest of a long line of messengers who, at considerable intervals of time, have put forth the same teachings, the same ideas touching the universe, man and man's destiny. Theosophy was not born with her physical body, nor has it died with it; on the contrary, it has received a new impulse from her departure, if only in the fresh proof that it does not depend on the physical presence of any one personally, however great. And truly her personality was a very great one, w great will be measured better a century

hence than it is today.

Theosophy is the ancient "Wisdom-Religion," as handed down for thousands of years by generation after generation of Initiates, who from time to time have given out hence than it is today. portions of its doctrines, as the evolution of the human race rendered mankind at large ready for the teaching. These Initiates are merely men more highly evolved than their fellowmen, who have become capable of com perhending the deeper truths of nature by developing the intellectual and spiritual parts of their being, and so coming into contact with portions of the universe unknown to the race at large. For it must be remembered. pered that while our knowledge of the uni verse is bounded by our capacity to receive impressions from it, the universe itself i ot so bounded. Every fresh sense, every new point of contact that can be develope in man opens up new avenues to knowledge of the it.finite stores of nature. The In-itiates—called sometimes Adepts, Mahatmas, Masters—are men who have opened up many such new avenues, and who pass on the knowledge thus acquired to their more backward prethren, as these are able to under-

This Wisdom Religion-to give it its older name, for "Theosophy" is a modern title, dating only from the third century, A. D.—is the foundation of all exoteric religious, source of all true sciences and philosophies. The chief doctrines of the great religious of the world are allegories, too often distorted clustered round a nucleus of exotoric truth. The science of the nineteenth century draws some of its most cherished theories from the Initiates of Greece, and the chief "discover-ies" of the middle ages were made by mon who had been trained in occultism in the east—as the discovery of hydrogen by Paracelsus. Every student can see how the most advanced philosophies of Germany are pene-trated with the spirit of the eastern schools. And so, in the course of ages the time has come when theosophy can stand out to claim a hearing for its doctrines from the intellectual world, to challenge the theory of mater-lalism, to lay the scientific foundation of re-ligion, and to give that sure basis for ethics of

which modern society is so much in need. Theosophy teaches that the universe is life embodied, and regards "spirit" and "mat-ter" as the two poles of this manifesting en-ergy, which evolves into seven planes or stages of existence, each characterized by its own attributes. Man is an image in minia-ture of the universe, and is therefore sevenfold in his constitution, being related by each plane of his being to the corresponding plane in the universe. Hence, as he evolves the in the universe. Hence, as he evolves the higher parts of himself he comes into contact with the higher planes of the universe, and can study, investigate, and know them with as much certainty as he can study, investi-gate, and know the physical plane through his five physical senses. The department of theosophy that deals with the methods of this evolution is called occultism; it is the study of the mind of the universe by theory and by practice. Few have the self-sacrifice, the endurance, the courage, the purity, for such investigation, and emphatically it is true of students of occultism that "few are

the perfect man, living on all planes in 'fuil self-consciousness, is ultimately evolved. The task is a long and weary one, needing myriads of years for complete accomplishment, so that the spirit and intelligence, which are the permanent part of man, must return to earthly life over and over again, inhabiting body after body, and building up brick by brick the splendid temple of a divine humanity. Theosophy, then, teaches divine humanity. Theosophy, then, teaches the decrine of reincarnation, and further of reincarnation under law. This law, named Karma (the Sanscrit word for action), is the enunciation of causation in all worlds, mental and moral as spiritual, and reincarnation is under its sway. As the man sows in one life, he reaps in succeeding lives, and to can never escape the consequences his own actions. "Action" in the theosoph ical vocabulary it should be said, includes all mental as well as bodily activities, the mental, being indeed, by far the most potent in their effects. In a fashion, any description of which would far outrun the limits of my space, man in each life casts the mould for his future capacities, power of self-expression climbing slowly up with many slips and tails, alas! that long ladder of life eternal, whose highest rungs are veiled in light too dazzling to be pierced by mortal eye. Reincarnation and Karma are the foundation f theosophical ethics, affording the categor-

ical imperative for which every ethical system craves.
Such is the bold outline of a fragment hewn from the rock of theosophy, a fragment only of a mighty whole. Those who would grasp the teachings of the wisdom-religion must study for themselves, and not hope to catch more than a glimpse of it in a newspaper article. But the glimpse may attract one here and there to long to see the unveiled

I ought to add to this sketch that no belief in any of the teaching sketched is necessary for admission to the Theosophical society. That society only imposes on the member one obligation, the acceptance of the Universal Brotherhood of Mankind. Its objects

Brotherhood of Humanity, without distinct tion of race, creed, sex, cast, or color.

2. To promote the study of Aryan and other eastern literatures, religions, hies, and sciences, and to demonstrate its

mportance. To investigate unexplained laws of ature, and the psychic powers latent in

Of these, acceptance of the first only bligatory. Many members of the stand theosophy, and many accept its teachings, but neither the study nor the acceptance is enforced on any. Each is left free to work out his own line of thought, and to reach its own conclusions in his own

but every member must recognize, and ought to serve in that brotherhood which sees in every sorrow the duty of succor, which by the very might of its conviction shall one ay realize that in which it believes .- Halfax Free Press. HOUSE OF REFERSENTATIVES, WASHINGTON,

D. C .- "The Excelsion Springs, Mo., waters are delicious to the taste and splendid in results when used in bilious and material con ditions of the system."
C. H. Massus, M. C.

Detroit Free Press. Though the weather be wet And your clothing be mussed Be a brick: Don't grumble and fret, For the rain, don't forget, Is taying the dust.

Though the weather be hot And boiled be your blood Be content with your lot, For the sunshine is what

Speaking of the shifting weather, Tell you what I wish you'd do; Wish you'd please inform me whether It is | hot | enough for you.

The Great American. Popularity of the American hog steadily increases. The number of hogs

marketed in the United States has increased from 14,474,000, in 1881-2. 23,066,000 in 1890-91; and the amount shipped abroad has shown a corresponding increase. The shipments in 1886 In-cluded 367,000,000 pounds of bacon, and 54,000,000 pounds of ham; and in 1890 the shipments of bacon were 536,000,000 pounds, and of ham 84,000,000 pounds.

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is still in progress. Fine imitation Marble Clocks at \$5, \$6, \$7.50, \$8.50 and \$10, worth double. We have about a dozen very time Parlor Clocks, in genuine Marble, Mexican Onyx, Gold and Silver Bronze, etc., worth from \$40 to \$75 each. You can

Fine Spectacles and Eye Glasses. Fine Steel Spectacles or Eye Glasses from \$1 up. Smoked Glasses from 50c up. Eyes tested scientifically, free of charge, by a prac-

> Ladies' and Gentlemen's Watches. Solid Gold at \$25, \$30, \$35, \$40, \$50 and up. Gold Filled at \$10, \$12.50, \$15, \$20, \$25 and up. Silver at \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8, \$9, \$10, \$12 and \$15.

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VER GOODS, including the largest assortment of SOUVENIR SPOONS in the west. Our "Big Injun" Omaha spoon--just out, is taking the lead, and is destined to be a great seller. We placed on sale the FIRST HUNDRED of these

beautiful spoons last week, and there were only a few of them left Saturday

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No collection would be complete without one of these spoons.

This E egant Clock, 8- ay, Half-Honr Strike, Cathedral Gong, only \$7.50

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tical optician. Spectacies repaired.

A TEXAN CLOUDBURST. When One of Them Lets Go a Man

Has to be Handy With His Prayers. I was riding in the smoking car of a Texas Pacific train, says M Quad in the New York World, when a Texan who sat opposite me seized the sleeve of his coat and began to wring and twist as if to clear it of water. It was such a queer move that I asked for an explanation, and he looked a bit confused as he "It's a habit I've fallen into. I did it

without thinking. "But your sleeve isn't wet?"

"Oh, no. I just imagined it. I was in a cloudburst about two years ago and got so wet that it took me three months to dry out. I got in the habit of wringing my clothes out every hour or two and I still keep it up. "Can you describe the cloudburst?" 7 asked.

"Powerful easy. In the first place I had 3,000 sheep feedin' on my ranch. The sun began to pump up water about noon, and at 2 o'clock when she had about forty million barrels on hand, she pulled out the plug and let the whole oilin' of it come down kersquash on my land, and in ten minutes I hadn't a sheep alive. All the buildings went, all the herders went, the old woman and children went, and I was flung ashore ten miles away. Goin' to live in Texas?"

"If you was, I wanted to tell you that you kin play with a centipede, fuss with a tarantula, joke with a catamount; and make up faces at a cowboy, but when it comes to cloudbursts, you want to let right go and begin on the Lord's prayer!"

Listen to the Tale of Woe. St. Louis Republic. A merchant, bent on economizing, Decided to cut off his advertising.

'It costs me ten thousand a year," he said, And I'll come out just that much ahead His "ad" appeared in the papers no more,

lis business, unheard of, ran steadily down, And now there is one merchant less in the ****************************

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

Left-Over Stock of the Great Unknown To be Disposed of at

The King of Milliners.

There is a good story told of a misguided woman who ventured to remonstrate with the great man milliner in Paris whose prices are quite as amazing as his confections. The subject of controversy was a gown of most perishable chiffon, with a girdle for a bodice and no sleeves; for which the famous costumer required the sum of 600 good

American dollars.
"The material," said the lady, "could be bought for \$100, and surely the making up would be well paid with \$25

"Madame," answered the irate but grandiloquent dressmaker, "would you have gone to M. Meissonier and said to him, "Here is canvas and colors to the value of \$20. Paint me a picture on this canvas with these paints and I will pay you \$10. What would be have an swered? 'Madame, this is no payment for an artist.' No! but I say more. If you think my terms are too high, keep the dress and pay me nothing. Art does not descend to the pettiness of haggling.

Corked Himself.

Thomas Hackett, of Reed Station, nd., amused himself by tossing up a six ver dollar and catching it in his mouth until the coin lodged in his throat. A surgical operation was necessary to re-